THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Planks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

FLEESON & CO.

In Market Street, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE received a consignment of *4th proof Brandy, Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, Havanna Sugar in boxes,* and *prime Green Coffee in barrels,* for Sale for Cash, or approved endorsed notes at 60 days.—Also for sale *Salt by the barrel, Castings by the ton, &c.*

Pittsburgh. August 28, 1811.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled," An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give puolic notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff*, of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next.

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court house in said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thos. Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by George Williams, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township,

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, to meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Cochrane, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At the time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 27th of September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the

REFORMED PRESBYTERY,

In the case of the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 13th day of September, at at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

One hundred and twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, situate on Peter's creek, Mifflin township, adjoining lands of John Curry on the north, William Carrel on the west, John L. Edwards on the south, and John Gormley and others on the east, on which is erected a cabin and small stable, about fifty acres cleared and under good fence, and also a young bearing orchard; the property of Thomas Young, at the suit of James Gray.

All the right title and interest, in and to an equal half part of lot No. 113, bounded southwardly by Liberty street, eastwardly by the other half of said lot, northwardly by Penn Street, and southwardly by lot No. 114, containing in breadth on Liberty street and Penn street 30 feet, and in length or depth from Liberty to Penn streets about 240 feet, excepting and reserving a piece of ground fifteen feet wide for the use of an alley across the middle of said lot; the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of Arthur Ker, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

From the British Repository of Arts.

QUEBEC.

THE history of Quebec is interesting, but too long to be detailed. It has sustained three sieges. The first was in 1580. A considerable army marched from New-England, under the command of the governor of that province, to invest the place by land, whilst the Englis' fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence to attack it by water.—The army was conducted by a party of Iroquois, inimical to the French, but who abandoned their allies in the midst of the wildernes, in consequence of which the provincials were dispersed, and returned home as they could. Meanwhile a force was landed from the fleet to make a diversion, but they were promptly attacked by the French, and were forced to reimbark with great loss. This expedition, therefore, totally failed.

The second was more fortunate.—The great Lord Chatham, justly alarmed at the progress the French armies were making in North America, foresaw that the north western continent must soon obey one or other of the rival powers. A formidable armament for the times, consisting of about 15,000 men, in 20 transports and covered by 20 men of war, was fitted out with so much expedition, that it arrived in the river St. Lawrenece, in June 1759.* It was commanded by general Wolfe and admiral Saunders Notwithstanding this promptitude the enemy was prepared to meet it. He first made a bold attempt to burn the fleet in the river by fire ships; it was well conducted, and would probably have succeeded, if he had not set fire to them too soon.

Point Levi was first taken and carried by the English, from whence the town was bombarded. The French to prevent an investment, had posted their principal force at Montmorenci The ground was very strong. Wolfe attacked them with the flower of his troops, consisting of all his flank companies; he could not, however, with the most heroic exertions force their strong positions and was compelled to retreat to his batteaux, leaving 1500 of his men on the field This loss together with the approach of winter would have justified a frigid calculating general in giving up the enterprise; but Wolfe was resolved to conquer or die. He did both.

As he could not gain the heigths of Abraham by one route, he tried another, which the enemy thought impracticable. He landed his men higher up the river, at the Auce de Mer, since called Wolfe's cave. It is the only assailable aclivity on the whole coast; and although now there is a horse road made down the slope to the water, at that time it was covered with brush wood, and not even a path.

On the morning of the 13th December, before day break, the advanced party gained the heights. The whole army consisting of about 5000 men, followed; Montcalm the French governor, with equal rashness and presumption, drew out the garrison and gave battle. The contest was not long in deciding—both commanders fell.—They shew a rock of grey granite rising above the sod, in a hollow which is rounded by travellers knocking off fragments on which the illustrious Wolfe breathed his last: and this is the only monument that exists, to commemorate the hero in the very country which he conquered.

The enemy was panic struck, and capitulated; otherwise, if he had collected his scattered forces, which would have trebled that of the victors, and held out a few days, until the severe weather set in, the siege must have been raised.

The last enterprise against Quebec was planned with great judgment, and executed with no less spirit and vigor, so that it had nearly proved successful.

The Canadians had as yet no time to appreciate the freedom, happiness, and security they enjoyed under the British government, when the American revolution broke out, set them all in a flame with a hope of a speedy independence. The Congress taking advantage of these sentiments, determined on the conquest of this country; and so certain were they of succeeding, that they actually made a provision in their declaration of independence to admit Canada into the Union as a fourteenth state.

On the other hand, the military force of the province was at that time very weak. It scarcely amounted to 2,000 regulars and provincial militia, that could be depended on. But it possessed a governor General Carleton, who was not to be daunted with difficulties, great as they were.

The Republicans having reduced Crown Point and Ticonderoga, became masters of lake Champlain.—From thence Montgomery marched at the head of 3000 men to invade Canada. Fort St. John was the key to the province on that side. It was a place of considerable strength; and on the 6th of September, 1775, Montgomery appeared before it, without either cannon or ammunition, he marched further on however, and surprised the castle of Campbell, where hefound both. He countermarched and took St John's.—The place being bravely defended by Major Preston, this retarded the progress of Montgomery for near a month, and gave time for Carlton to prepare for a defence.

The general had collected all his disposable forces on board some armed vessels to defend Montreal; but Montgomery succeeded with his flotilla in driving them up the river, upon which Montreal capitulated. Carleton was now compelled to effect his escape in the night by gliding down the stream with muffled oars. He reached Quebec in perfect safety, but General Prescot and his armed craft was obliged to surrender to Montgomery.

Whilst this distinguished officer was making a regular conquest of Canada above Quebec, Arnold was detached in the middle of September, from Boston with 1500 New-Englanders. After enduring incredible hardships, he penetrated the wilderness, and appeared on the banks of the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec, on the 9th of November. His arrival was so prompt and unexpected, that he seized five fishing boats on that side of the river, and although the English had two frigates and some smaller vessels in the river, yet he contrived to ferry all of his men over during a dark night.

At the same time that Arnold arrived before Quebec, gen. Carlton joined the garrison from Montreal.

The garrison consisted of about 800 regulars and 500 seamen and marines, collected from all the vessels in the river. To these were added about as many provincials and English inhabitants. The whole force was insufficient to man half the works.

The winter had now set in. Montgomery however, marched from Montreal and joined Arnold before Quebec on the 5th of December.

The town was first summoned, but Carlton would not suffer the flag of truce to approach the wall. The Americans then opened a six gun battery against the works, whilst they threw shells into the town from Point Levi. But this proving mere children's play against such a fortress, and the weather becoming insufferably severe, it was resolved to attempt the town by escalade.

The assault took place the last morning of the year 1775, during a heavy fall of snow.

It must be observed, that both the upper and lower towns, on the side next the water, were at that time open, and only protected by occasional temporary defences

Montgomery formed four divisions of his little army. Two of these were to make demonstrances of an assault from the plains of Abraham, in order to draw the strength of the garrison to that quarter, whilst the other two divisions, headed by Montgomery and Arnold, made the real attack. The first led on his round the base of the rock, with a view of gaining the upper town by Prescot Gate, which was then only a barrier of palisadoes. The other attacked by the suburbs of St. Rocquet.

The path Montgomery took was not more than 7 or 8 feet broad, with the perpendicular rock on one side, and the water on the other. Across this path about half way round the base of the rock a breast work was thrown up, mounted with two 9 pounders. It was commanded by a captain of an armed vessel and a party of seamen,

The morning just began to dawn; the snow fell so thick and so constant that the steps of the assailants in the new fallen snow made no noise. As they approached within a few yards of the works a doubtful and indistinct noise was heard and the defenders challenged. No answer was returned. A short and awful pause ensued, whilst it is probable Montgomery was preparing for an assault. Then without seeing a single person, the two guns, loaded with grapes were fired.

As the attacking party could scarcely form four abreast, and were in close order, the effects of the discharge were terribly destructive. Groans & confusion now exposed the attack, which a few more charges entirely dispersed. Yet for two hours after, the defenders did not venture out from behind their breast work, nor did they imagine the destruction they had made. Montgomery and his principal officers fell.

Meanwhile Arnold stormed and took a battery of four guns, tho' obstinately defended; but he had his leg shattered in the attack, and was obliged to be carried off. The garrison now recovered from its alarm; a party sallied out, and attacked gen. Arnold's division in the rear, who, after bravely defending itself became prisoners of war.

Montgomery's fate was not yet known—The snow had covered the bodies of the killed and wounded, and they were at length discovered by an arm and a leg here and there projecting above the surface. Although Carlton held the revolutionists in the utmost contempt and hatred, yet his esteem for the general was such that he granted military honors to his remains, which are interred near port Louis.—Thus fell in the prime of life, Richard Montgomery. In him the qualities of the gentleman, the scholar and the soldier, were united.

In consequence of the partiality of the Canadian inhabitants, the Americans were enabled to keep possession of part of the country until the ensuing spring. Arnold having received reinforcements and being acquainted with the weakness of the garrison, renewed the blockade of Quebec. At length the Iris man of war and two frigates, having forced their passage thro' the ice, arrived in the bason with reinforcements in the beginning of May. Immediately, on the 6th of the same month, gen. Carlton sallied out at the head of the garrison, to attack the enemy came? upon which the republicans retreated in the greatest confusion, leaving every thing behind them, and in two months Canada was entirely clear of Americans.

From our late disputes with the U. States. Quebec was likely to expect another hostile visit. But with such additional strength as its works have lately received; and with such an ally as a Canadian winter, it may "laugh a siege to scorn." Whilst the British flag waves triumphant on the ocean, Quebec can never be taken; and experience has proved that whatever power possesses that fortress, must be master of the Canadas.

* Had this expedition been delayed a fortnight or even a week longer, it had as certainly failed. as some expeditions have done during the revolutionary war from the same cause.

From the New York Gazette, Aug. 20.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The ship Eliza Gracie, Brown, arrived last evening in 35 days passage from Lisbon. Captain B. sailed the 17th of July, and has favored the editors with a copious marine list, and the following news from the armies in Portugal.

The allied army had gone into cantonments, between Badajos and Abrantes. The head quarters were at Campo Major. A reinforcement of about 5000 men arrived from England a few days before Captain Brown sailed, and further reinforcements were expected.

The main body of the French army was in the neighbourhood of Merida.

General Hill arrived from England, had taken the command of marshal Beresford's division, who had reached Lisbon on his way home. General Graham was also at Lisbon from Cadiz, to which place it was expected he would not return.

The Spaniards still held the pass of Figueras. An unsuccessful attempt had lately been made by the French to force them from it.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Henry, capt. Moore, 50 days from Plymouth, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 29th June, and Plymouth to the 2d ult. Capt. Bingham's official account of the Little Belt affair had been received in England, but was not published in the papers. From the following accounts, it appears that war with this country was expected in England. The collector of Plymouth informed capt. Moore previous to his sailing that the expectation was, that an embargo would be immediately laid on American American vessels in British ports.

LONDON, *June* 29.

A mail from New-York and Halifax, arrived yesterday; and at the same time Government received despatches, which contains capt. Bingham's official account of the action between the Little Belt, of 18 guns, and the President of 44 guns. It appears, as in the first instance, we were persuaded it would prove that the attack of the American upon his majesty's ship was as wanton and unprovoked, as it was perfiduous and cowardly; and unless the outrageously hostile conduct of Capt. Rodgers is explicitly disclaimed by the American government, and proper reparation made for it we do not hesitate to say that it is due to our national honor and character to inflict the most signal chastisement on the aggressor of which the naval power of

England is capable. It will be recollected that Bonaparte, in his speech to the Legislative Body, stated that 'America was making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be respected, and that he would second her.' It remains to be seen, whether the present flagrant outrage was concerted between the French and American governments, or whether the latter, finding that Great Britain would afford no cause of aggression to be committed. We are far from wishing for a war with America; but unless these points be satisfactorily explained, we shall suffer both in our honor and our interest, if examplary chastisement be not immediately inflicted.

Paris papers to the 23d inst. arrived yesterday. Their contents are unimportant. They relate chiefly to the fetes, balls and plays to be given by Bonaparte in order to amuse his slaves and divert their attention from the present discouraging and disastrous state of the affairs of France.

Admiral Sir J. Sydney Yorke, one of the lords of the Admiralty, is immediately to hoist his flag on board the Venguea, 74 guns, at Spithead; the Edinburgh and Denmark, of 74 each and the Pyramus frigate are also to be under his command. The utmost exertions are making for the equipment of these ships, and the Admiral will leave town directly. America is rumoured to be the destination of this squadron.

Letters from Memel, of the 9th inst inform us, that the French are busily employed in fortifying themselves in all the towns of Prussia of which they are masters; while the Russians, on their side are not less active in completing the defence of the Polish frontiers.

Orders have been issued to provide the full complement of the crews of several frigates which have been put under orders to proceed immediately to the Baltic.

London, Sunday evening, 6 o'clock.

All the accounts from Windsor concur in representing his majesty to be in a better state of mental and bodily health than he has been at any period since the commencement of his indisposition in October last. The greatest care is still taken to prevent all intrusions which may provoke irritation, and retard recovery. The subsequent is the bulletin shewn this afternoon at St. James':—

"His majesty continues much the same as during the last week."

The question of war or peace between France and the Northern Powers, seems still to be suspended in an equal balance.

The affair between the Little Belt and the American frigate, still continues to make a great impression upon the minds of the people in the capital, and as far as I can learn upon the country at large. It is said that government has received an official despatch relative to the transaction of the Admiral on the Halifax station, but it did not appear in the Gazette of last night, as was expected. It will probably be kept back until the result of an enquiry upon the subject by our minister at Washington. Enough, however, may be collected to satisfy any reasonable mind—any man who has the honor and interest of his country at heart that it was lawless, unprincipled and cowardly in the extreme, & cannot be viewed in any other light than a wanton and wicked act of aggression, unless explicitly disavowed, and amply atoned for by the American government.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *September* 6, 1811.

The Argus, printed at Frankfort, (Ken.) August 28, 1811, says, "We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from Gov. Harrison, (dated at Vincennes) to his friend in this place. The substance of which is, that about the 20th of September next, he expected to go against the Indians with a force of 1500 regulars and militia.—We presume the President of the U. States, has determined to remove the Prophet, or at least to manifest to our Indian neighbours, a disposition, to correct their various outrages on our frontiers.—The governor does not anticipate any fighting Colonel Boyd, with about 500 regulars, has moved towards Vincennes preparatory to this expedition."

The Kentucky Gazette, of the 27th ult. says, "A number of volunteers from Lexington, will set out in a few days for Vincennes."

A certain *Aimrod Hughes*, of Virginia, has prophesied the *destruction of one third of mankind* on the 4th of June, 1812. He says it was revealed to him by immediate signs from Heaven.

From the Salem Gazette.

It is a fact demonstrative of the peculiar situation of the times, that there is no building erecting in the once flourishing town of Salem, save a JAIL!—And many tradesmen, fearful of becoming its tenants are removing in search of that employment which they were wont to find at home.

☞ We have received a communication under the signature of a Farmer Although we highly approve of his sentiments, and with him believe that our election privileges have been usurped by a few designing and ambitious men, still we conceive it would answer no possible good, to make the publication. We do not think that any exertions at the present moment, would awaken the people to a sense of their degraded situation—time only can shew them the error of their ways, and bring them to feel and act as freemen.

In order that the *sovereign people* of Allegheny may know who are to be their *public servants*, we shall next week publish the ticket formed at a democratic caucus held at M'Cullogh's tavern in this town, and also a ticket agreed upon by another section of democrats.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OUTLINES

Of Dr. Gall's System of Craniology.

(Continued from our last.)

IN one respect, however, the theory of Lavater seems not only consistent with reason and experience, but appears likewise to have paved the way to the more recent doctrine which I have undertaken to delineate. The great importance which he ascribes to the elevation of the forehead, and to the more or less considerable curvature of the arch which it describes, was an important step towards a theory founded on physiological principles. Peter Camper, one of the brightest luminaries of the medical school in Holland, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, developed this idea with the greatest ingenuity in a masterly *treatise on the connexion between the science of anatomy and the arts of drawing, painting and statuary.* He stated, that two lines intersecting one another at the inferior part of the nostril, one being drawn from the most projecting part of the forehead until it strikes the bottom of the channel containing the sockets of the teeth, the other from the inferior part of the bony canal of the ear until it meets the other at the place abovementioned, will furnish a kind of material measure of the natural capacity of the mind in individuals.—These two lines he calls the facial angle. The more this angle is open, the more will be there mental capacity, the more it is acute, the more the reverse will take place. I need scarcely remark that he proceeds from the idea, that the brain as the material organ of the mind will prove to be a fitter instrument when fully developed in a capacious skull than when compressed into a narrow compass. He shewed that this idea must have presented itself through a kind of inspiration to the Grecian artists, whose immortal productions appear to have been wrought with a peculiar attention to this point. In those statues and busts of Grecian workmanship which represent the likenesses of great and illustrious men, we perceive the facial angle corresponding exactly with that of the common white race of mankind, and the differences which distinguish them in particular are not more considerable than those which occur daily among ourselves, whilst in the representation of the gods it increases visibly beyond the natural common proportions, and swells finally into an angle of forty-five degrees on the forehead of the Apollo of the Belvidere, the protecting god of genius and wisdom. In contemplating this new instance of Grecian sagacity, we cannot help rendering a new homage of respect and of admiration to that astonishing people, which through mere guess work, invented arts and discovered truths, which, in the present advanced age of the civilised world, are the result only of painful researches and of long experience.

It would be to do injustice to American genius not to mention in this place the labours of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of the College of New-Jersey. In an elaborate and elegant *essay on the causes of the variety of complexion and figure in the human species*, he endeavours to prove against lord Kaimes and other philosophers, that the scriptural account of the origin of the human species from one single pair, is perfectly congruous with facts and with reason, and that all the varieties which we may trace among mankind must be attributed chiefly to the long continued influence of climate, of the state of society, and of the manner of living. Among the different arguments which he makes use of in order to establish his opinion, he insists also upon the form of the skull so widely different in the African, the Tartar and the European, as being still equally under the influence of the same causes, and especially affected by the exertions of the mind. "The bones," says he "although they are certainly "the least mutable parts of the corporeal system, yet are evidently capable of increase, diminution and "change, and during the whole course "of life, are continually acquiring or "losing some portions of their substance."....." In infancy and youth, "before the bones have attained their "firmest consistency, these solid substances are susceptible of considerable alterations in their figure from "the operation of very minute causes. "On the figure of the head particularly, besides the climatical influence "or the extraneous accidents to which "it may be exposed, every action of "every muscle affected in any way by "the thoughts and passions of the "mind, is calculated to make some "impression. And although the separate impressions may be insensible, yet the accumulated result of "an infinite number of the slightest "touches becomes very susceptible "in a long course of time. Nor is "the softness of muscular action a "sufficient objection against the reality of this fact. What can be softer "in its action than a drop of water "falling from the height of a few inches? yet, in time it will wear a "cavity in the hardest marble. What "can be more tender than the young "herb just sprouting from the seed? "yet, although the earth that covers "it may be pressed down, and beaten "hard, we see it, by the gentle impulses of its expanding fibres, and "circulating juices, gradually swell, "and, at length, break through the "incumbent crust. Shall we deny, "then, that the passions, which often "strongly agitate the mind, nay, that "each emotion, each thought, by affecting the muscles which give ex"expression to the countenance, and "varying their tension, and consequently, their pressure on different "parts of the bony base of the head, "may also affect its figure?" These observations of Dr. Smith, so evidently favourable to Dr. Gall's system of Craniology, are not, indeed, to be found literally in the first edition of his essay which appeared in the year 1787, and it is natural to conclude, from several passages of the latter edition, that at the period of its publication, our American philosopher was not unacquainted with the leading doctrines of the German physician. But the germ of the same manner of reasoning is easily discoverable in the former edition, which already contains the interesting observation, that most of those negroes whose parents have lived in the United States for several generations, and who by their employment as house servants have found an opportunity to acquire some degree of civilization are distinguishable by milder features, and especially by a higher elevation of the forehead.

Thus far physiognomical science had advanced, when Francis Joseph Gall, a physician of Vienna, in Austria, already known advantageously by several important works on the practice of medicine, offered to the world on this subject a new series of ideas, which not only threatened the ruin of former hypotheses, but which also held forth the prospect of establishing any knowledge of that kind upon the firmest and most solid basis. A deep and long continued study of anatomy and of physiology, had led him to form a more perfect view of the nervous system than had been done by any former enquirer. The whole of the nervous system, says he, is a tree, whose foliage or nervous filaments are extended to the skin. These filaments pump, as it were, from the material world which surrounds us, impressions of every kind, and convey them to the brain, as the material seat of the soul, which in return receives them and feeds, as it were, upon them. Combined in different fasciculi the nerves unite in the spinal marrow, which in its ascent enlarges considerably by means of other nerves which join it, until it reaches the skull. There the different fasciculi of nerves unite and separate again into innumerable branches, the extremity of which forms the surface of the brain, composed of a kind of intestinal circumvolutions, *which are as many organs*, that is to say, different instruments or material conditions by means of which the mental powers are developed, or else to follow up the allegory of a tree, they are as many leaves and flowers which suck up the impressions from without in order to form the different faculties of the mind. It would be contrary to my design to follow Dr. Gall into the more intricate and minute parts of his anatomical researches, by which his antagonists themselves confess, that he has opened a wide field of discovery and of speculation. But a more detailed review of those phenomena which give the highest probability to the supposition that the brain is composed of different organs, and that these organs may be discovered by the external form of the skull will enable my readers to judge with more propriety how far Dr. Gall's doctrine may be considered as being established upon the solid foundation of reason and of experience.

(To be continued.)

From the National Intelligencer August 30.

We have seen in several prints, surprise expressed at the remoteness of the period at which Congress has been convoked. If it is said, it was indispensably necessary to call Congress, why not sooner? if not so indispensibly necessary, why call them at all? The objection is plausible. Our ideas on the subject are these: It is known to all that an intimation is held out by the British government of an intention to retaliate on our non intercourse act, if we should have not thought better to construe our laws so as to require at the hand of France, a revocation of the French decrees as they affect Britain as well as ourselves. We know not of what nature those retaliatory measures, if adopted, are to be; but the magnitude of the maritime force of Britain and the preponderancy of its influence in the British councils, suggest the probability of its being a maritime war, or equivalent restrictions on our commerce. Who knows but a blockade of the whole coast of the U. States may be resorted to? True, such a blockade was never yet heard of; but after what we have seen, there is no saying what we may not expect. If any such measures are to flow from our refusal to wage the war for Britain by requiring such a qualification of French edicts or commercial regulations as she desires, ought we not to be prepared to resist them or retaliate on land? The Executive has no power, restricted (and properly restricted) as that Department of our government is, to adopt any such course; it therefore has appeared to us very reasonable that Congress, the great and almost sole depository of the power of the nation, should be on the spot about the time when the result of the deliberations of the British government on Mr. Foster's despatch narrating the result of his communications with our government may have come to hand. Whether or not it was the object, it will be the effect, of the President's proclamation, to convene Congress at that place within a few days of the date, at which we may expect, if at all, to learn the nature of the threatened retaliation.

From the Western Spectator, Marietta.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

We have heretofore particularly adverted to the unexampled progress of population in this state. As of the present inhabitants a considerable proportion consists of young married people, and as much good land yet remains unoccupied, we will apprehend the result of our next census will exhibit a proportional increase equal, if not superior to any state. The fertility & cheapness of our lands still invite the industrious of other states to migrate hither. Those particularly in the eastern states who have small farms scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of their families, may find themselves much advantaged by transferring their interests to this state. True it is we have not as yet a regular market.—— Flour, however, may always be disposed of to advantage. Horned cattle are raised with little expence compared with what is requisite beyond the mountains. A statement of the quantity of beef cattle and live pork driven last year from Ohio would exceed the belief of eastern farmers. We apprehend from what we have learned of the number driven by Zanesville and this place that the number of driven swine was not much short of 70,000. In no part of the Union is fruit more plentiful or of better quality than in this county—and other parts of the state are fast improving in this particular. Most of our improvements have been made this twelve or fifteen years. but the produce must appear striking still, if we even revert to the very first settlement. In this regard nothing could present a more marked exemplification than the following extract of a letter from col RETURN J MEIGS, sen. now resident in Tennessee, dated 1810, with which we have been politely favored. Speaking of the first settlement he says—

"A few days before the arrival of gov. St. Clair the judges Parsons and Varnum having then recently arrived, and no laws yet adopted; a code of regulations was drawn up on one sheet of paper, and attached to the side of a large Oak Tree standing on Marietta Point, and in case of infraction of any article of the code, application was to be made to me. Before the the adoption of laws by the governor and judges, but one case of assault occurred, and in order not to risk any disrespect, or contempt of our regulations (for they had not the force of Laws) I composed the difference of the parties—and all was peace. Nothing was then to be seen but an impenerable forest. This was 22 years ago; there were then less than 100 persons in the state, including men women and children—The most sanguine imagination could not at that time have had any conception of the present state of population and improvement."

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

The remains of an Elephant have been recently discovered on the shore of York River, a few yards within high water mark near the seat of Mr. Gawin Corbin, about six miles below Williamsburgh. The river gradually washes away the southern bank, leaves exposed to view all these marine substances, which have been accumulated by some violent inundation, as well as the remains of animals, which had perished upon the surface of the earth, some within one or two feet, we may believe that the Elephant was buried about 25 feet deep, that being the general height of the bank. Some of the bones, as the molares or grinders weighing from 4 lb. to 7 1-2, are in a state of perfect preservation; others moulder when exposed to the air, or are so decayed as to not withstand the force necessary to extricate them from the mud, but the bones of the pelvis, ribs and vertebrae, have been carefully collected. Two tusks were also found, but could not be got up entire, at the largest end they measured two feet in circumference, and by adding the fragments together, or supplicating the curves on the convex and concave sides of the large fragment, about three feet in length. The tusk appears to have been at least six feet in length—From a comparison of the bones with the osteology of the Elephant no doubt remains of their belonging to that animal. These demonstrations of the existence of the elephant in the lower part of this state, are new, and form a valuable accession to the College Museum.

Account of a singular cure of Insanity.

In a letter from a student in the medical school of Philadelphia, to the editors of the North Carolina Star—"A woman who had been confined as a maniack in the hospital and alms-house together for the term of fifteen or twenty years, was living asleep in one of the wards of the almshouse, when a woman in the ward gave some ill language to a man that was also confined as a maniack in an adjoining ward; he being much urged, made an exertion and got out of his ward; he took a piece of iron out of one of his windows, and broke into the ward where the woman was asleep, and struck her on the temple a most termendous blow—she did not recollect any thing of the stroke. But in the course of two days she enquired in my presence, how she came by the stroke.—She was much better of her insanity than she was before. I went with Mr. Dorsey to see him trepan her; her head was much swolleu at that time; he could not determine whether a fracture had taken place or not; but since he has examined it and found it to be slightly depressed but not fractured. He says that she is much better than she has been this fifteen or twenty years. It is expected that by the time she recovers from the wound, she will be quite well of her insanity.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, August 20.

SEAT OF WAR.

It appears from Lord Wellington's late dispatches, that there had been no battle in the Peninsula of consequence, since the affair of Albuera; but from the situation of the armies, and the exertions of the French to concentrate their forces, it seems a battle may be soon expected. It does not appear, however, that Lord Wellington has any fears as to the result, should a battle take place.—Were he under any apprehensions, he should not have manœuvred as he has done. In his letter of the 20th, he states that his army crossed the Guadiana on the 17th, and that Blake's division crossed the same time. Thus having all his forces on that side of the river, if he had any idea that the French army would have been too strong for him, he would have kept them together. But in his letter of the 27th, he informs that "General Blake, according to an arrangement, crossed the Guadiana on the 22d, and was at Castillegos on the 24th."—Thus it appears that instead of drawing his forces together he had thought proper to dispatch Blake; probably with the Spanish part of the army, to make a diversion in Andalusia and perhaps to attack Seville. Castillegos is about 80 miles from Seville, and as that city is almost abandoned by the French, it would be easy for Blake to take possession of it. Our verbal accounts seem to corroborate the fact of Seville being the object of Blake.—One account states that he was within a few days march of that city: and another says that he had actually entered it. On the whole, from the best view we can get of the subject, we think the French intend to risk the campaign on one general battle, in hopes to force the English to abandon the country. On the side of the combined armies, we see nothing which looks like fear or despondency; on the contrary they appear to be determined to take advantage of the movements of the French to recover their towns and cities. If Seville should be retaken by Blake, the whole country of Andalusia would be relieved from the tyranny of the French, and it would be very difficult for the troops of Napoleon to maintain themselves in the south of Spain.

Marine Eruption near St. Michael's.

On the first part of June last, the inhabitants of the island of St. Michael's, were much alarmed and astonished by the appearance of smoke, which apparently issued from the earth, spread over the western part of the island, and continued for the space of two days. This smoke was so strongly impregnated with a sulphureous quality, that the residents of that part of the island were nearly suffocated. At the expiration of the abovementioned time, an immense eruption was discovered to proceed from the bosom of the ocean, whose depth at that place was fifty fathoms, at about six leagues distance from the principal town or village of St. Michael's, called Ponta Delgada, and one mile from the shore. This eruption continued for two days more, emitting nothing but fire and smoke, which appeared to spread as much as three miles round its vicinity, and then disappeared entirely for the space of only a few hours, when it again commenced its volcanic vomitings one league farther to the westward, in the same direction from the shore.

Now was to be seen one of the most awful and magnificent sights that the eye of man ever beheld. Let the reader picture to his glowing imagination a tremendous marine volcano in its most violent operations; casting forth continually immense bodies of sparkling fire, beautifully variegated with every colour of the rainbow, intermixed with rising volumes of smoke at the same time very large rocks are seen ascending to an astonishing perpendicular height, till their force being spent, they return with increasing velocity, to regain, as it were, their former watery station; then let him add the terrific thunderings of the greatest naval battle that was ever fought, and he will have a complete description of this "awfully sublime" spectacle.

This last eruption lasted about six days! When it subsided, and the smoke disappeared, a SMALL ISLAND WAS DISCOVERED IN THAT PLACE, composed of rocks cemented together by a lava similar to that which comes from burning mountains. This island is supposed to be about one mile in circumference, and nearly round; having a large bason of water in the centre, apparently half a mile in circumference.

During the continuance of this monstrous effort of nature, numerous shocks of earthquakes were felt over the whole island. The only damage done that we know of, was the overthrow of seven small stone houses on the western part of the island, which were entirely demolished. The occupants were obliged to decamp very suddenly, in order to avoid being buried in the ruins of their habitations A visit to the new island was contemplated to be made immediately, The result of this visit will no doubt prove highly interesting to the philosopher, as well as important to the navigator.

The impatient curiosity of three gentlemen was very near being paid with the loss of their lives, In attempting a visit previous to a termination of the eruption, they were, notwithstanding their greatest efforts, drawn by an overpowering suction of air about half a mile, as they supposed into the immense body of surrounding smoke. They remained one hour and an half, much frightened by their perilous situation. When, at length, the glorious light of Heaven again shone upon them, they were much surprised to find their faces, hands, clothes, and sails, quite blackened, and the deck of their vessel entirely covered more than an inch thick with a coarse black cinder like those found in a blacksmith's shop. This new island is in lat. 37, 46, long. 25, 58.

It is not yet ascertained whether a vessel can or cannot pass through between this new island and the old land. This, and many other particulars, will be the fruits of the expected investigation of this wonderful gift of old Neptune.

From the Delaware Statesman, August 23, 1811.

FRENCH PIRATES!

The *Diligence* lays opposite New-Castle. A Philadelphia sloop, a few days ago, brought down some of her *supplies*, whether of *provisions* or *arms* we have not learnt—but, perhaps, both. On Tuesday last she received, from Philadelphia, a considerable quantity of *powder*, *matches*, &c. those articles came down in one of the New-Castle boats.

Her time of sailing is unknown; but, from the readiness with which she is furnished with materials, necessary to aid in capturing more American vessels, it will no doubt, be soon.

The *Marengo*.—Our readers will recollect that we published some account of this privateer in our last paper, from the Evening Post; of New-York. She arrived at Port Penn, on Monday last, where she now is, undergoing some repairs, and getting a supply of water, provisions, &c. it is expected that she will be ready to sail in a few days. Her captain states that he has positive orders from our *good friend* the *loving* Emperor, to BURN, SINK and DESTROY, every *American vessel* bound to or from Spain or Portugal; and that he is determined to execute his orders.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.

Some time ago, the Iaways proposed selling their title to the lands in the fork of the Missouri, enclosed by a line drawn from the Missouri above Fort Osage, to Bellevue on the Mississippi: We sincerely hope government may purchase this fine tract of country, as there are at present on it, a white population of at least 6000 souls, and increasing daily.

From Prairie du Chien we learn that emisaries from Canada have and are now very busy tampering with the Indians. Unfortunately there are no goods placed there to relieve their wants, and the Factory Store at Fort Bellevue is too remote for them, having to pass nations with whom they are often at war. Last spring numbers of the Scioux, &c. came to the Prairie to procure goods, but was disappointed, Boulvin being at the Federal city, the Mackanaw traders commenced holding councils with them. They told them that "their American Father was poor, and supplied with such goods as they sometimes received thro' him, from their English Father, who always remembered their wants and necessities. That the Americans were daily cheating them out of their lands and if they did not immediately attack and drive them away they would not have a resting place on the earth." One of these fellows cried, sobbed and shed tears as he spoke (in council) of the conduct of the Americans. He sternously advised them to go to Canada, where they would be amply provided with clothing, arms and ammunition, and be placed in a situation which would enable them to destroy the Americans. We sincerely hope that the governors of thes e Territories will be circumspect in giving licences to these 'cut throats in the shape of traders; and we promise that we shall from time to time, procure the names of those Canadians who are in the habit of corrupting the Indians, so that if they should be caught within the settlements, they may be made examples of.

NEW YORK, *August 25.*

The ship Herald, Price, sailed from Liverpool the 9th of July. The London papers received by this ship are to the evening of the 6th. Liverpool of the 7th, and Lloyd's lists of the 5th July.

The captain and passengers inform us, that the opinion was prevalent in England that there would be a war with this country. Captain Price has despatches for our charge d'affaires, in London—also despatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster. Along with the American despatches, he received the following curious letter from Mr. Murray.

American Consulate, Liverpool, 8th July.

SIR—You have two despatches for the Department of State, No. 1 and 2. In case of war, and you be brought to by a British cruizer, you will sink No. 1.

Rear admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, with three 74's, a frigate and a sloop, sailed from Portsmouth the 5th July, for the coast of America. He probably succeeds admiral Sawyer on the Halifax station.

From the New York Evening Post, August 24.

INSURRECTION
OF THE BLACKS IN JAMAICA.

By the brig Abconi, letters are this forenoon received in town, confirming the accounts we have before had of the calamity that had befallen the Isle of Jamaica. Three regiments of blacks who had been organized and armed by the government suddenly revolted, put many to death, and sacked and burnt the town of Montego Bay. The number of insurgents is computed at about 3000 and no immediate prospect of quelling them. It was one of these same regiments, that rebelled about 3 years ago, and shot several of their officers on parade. Strong apprehensions are entertained for the fate of Kingston itself.

Last evening the ship Manchester Packet, Coffin, arrived as far as the narrows, from Lisbon. She sailed the 22d July—As Captain C. was bound to St. Michaels, he brought neither papers nor list of vessels. He states that no news had been received from the armies for several days previous to his sailing,

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Translated for the New-York Evening Post, from Lisbon papers to the 12th of July.

Copy of a dispatch from his Excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, from his head-quarters at Quinta de S. Joas, dated 4th July, 1811.

Since my last of the 27th ult. the enemy have withdrawn the greater part of his force that he had near Badajoz On the 2d inst. Lieut. Cotton, with a part of his cavalry, reconnoitred along the rivers Xevora and Guadiana, to Montijo, and did not meet with any of the enemy, except a small body of infantry, and cavalry with the cavalry of Badajoz, until he arrived at Montejo.

According to my official information the army of Portugal, (late Massena's) is posted on the Guadiana, between Montonches and Merido, maintaining a small post at Montijo. The army under Soult is on the left of that river, (Guadiana) extending his left to Zafra. It is said that a division of his infantry has been detached from the army and marched to Seville. The enemy have withdrawn the train of heavy artillery from Badajoz with which they took that place, and have sent it to the south.

The account of the evacuation of Asturias by part of the troops under Bonet is confirmed, and they have directed their march for the kingdom of Leon. I have accounts from General Selviera, of the 25th ult. announcing the evacuation of Astorga by the enemy, and by accounts from Valladolid, it appears that Marshal Bessiers has left that city, carrying with him all the troops he could collect, and moved towards Rio Seco, from whence he went to Benevento, on the 15th ult. and it is said the next day (the 16th) attacked that city. Their number appears to be greater than at first stated.

I have nothing official of the movements of Gen. Blake, since the 27th, on which day his head quarters were at Alosna and his advanced guard under the command of Gen. Belesteros at Cerro.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

WELLINGTON.

His Ex. Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

ALEXANDRIA, August 22.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Captain Dyer, of the ship William and John, who arrived here yesterday, left Lisbon on the 15th of July. On the day he sailed he saw an officer belonging to the allied army, who informed him that there had been a SEVERE ENGAGEMENT between the two armies, in which there had been great slaughter, and that the action had terminated favourable to the allied army. They are still besieging Badajoz. The Portuguese are in high spirits. It was said Marmont had gone after General Blake, in the neighborhood of Seville, and that Beresford was pursuing him. A fleet of transports had arrived from England with a reinforcement of cavalry for the British army.

A Portuguese gentleman read an account of the above mentioned engagement to capt Dyer, from a Lisbon paper, with which he seemed greatly pleased, but capt D. does not recollect any of the particulars.

Markets at Lisbon dull, but there was a favourable prospect of improveing.

TURKISH FUNERAL.

Died, in Upper Berkeley-street, London, Siddi Effendi, charge d' affaires from the sublime Ottoman Port—His excellency was interred in the burial ground of St. Pancras.—Procession consisted of a hearse containing the body covered with white satin, followed by his cariage and mourning coaches, in which were the priest and the late ambassador's attendants. Upon arriving at the ground the body was taken out of the shell which contained it, wrapped in rich robes, put into the cave, and immediately after a large stone, nearly the size of the body was laid upon it; and after some Mahometan ceremonies had been gone thro', the attendants left the ground: The procession, in going to the church yard, galloped nearly all the way.

On Saturday evening arrivied at New-York, the fast sailing ship Herald, Price, from Liverpool, having sailed from thence on the 9th of July.

It appears, that capt. Bingham's letter, which was received by the British government early in July, had not been published on the 6th. It was expected to appear in the Gazette of the day following.

A special messenger, (Mr. Proudman) left London on the 5th of July, on his way to America, with dispatches for Mr. Foster; and a sloop of war was to sail about the same time for our coast, with pilots, who were acquainted with our harbors, and charts of all our line of Sea coast.

It is also stated in the London papers, that marshal Massena had left France for Spain and Portugal, to resume the command of his army.

The idea of an Embargo on American vessels in British ports had nearly subsided.

LONDON, July 1.

The Beaufoy packet arrived yesterday at Harwich, with a mail from Anholt.—The passengers report that the Danes had called in their letters of marque and reprisals against this kingdom, and that all privateering by them to cease the 1st of July.

An American gentleman who has resided in Paris for the last five months, and who arrived at Plymouth in a cartel from Morlaix on Saturday, states, that Massena and other generals from the Peninsula, were treated with the greatest respect in Paris. The reason assigned for their visit to the capital was, that it was necessary to make some new arrangements for a more effectual system of operations in Spain and Portugal. This gentleman says that notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent the French from knowing the real state of affairs in the peninsula, the Parisians are pretty well informed on the subject, and that they very generally condemned the war. Not the smallest apprehensions are entertained in France of a rupture with Russia: but an important exchange of territory was shortly expected to take place, in consequence of a negociation now carrying on.

JULY 4.

French papers are arrived to the 30th ult. They do not contain a syllable about the French armies in Spain, and are in all respects extremely barren of intelligence. The only article worth noticing, is under the head of Hamburgh, which asserts that the British government are in the habit of discharging foreigners, who have spent the greatest part of their life, and are worn out in our service; landing these miserable invalids on the continent, and there leaving them to shift for themselves. The charge is utterly unfounded; its object is to check that disposition to emigrate, and to enter into the British service, which has prevailed to a considerable extent among the youth of Hanover, and other parts of Germany.

A letter received yesterday from Holland by a commercial house in the city, states, that 10,000 French troops had marched towards Tonningen.

Commissioner's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 26, 1811.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this office, until Friday the 20th of September next, for building a BRIDGE across Turtle Creek, where the State Road crosses the same, near Myers Powell's Tavern. A Plan whereof may be seen at this office.

THOMAS BAIRD,
JOSEPH WILSON,
HUGH MURPHY, } *Com'rs.*

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c. so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE,

August 30, 1811. tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d of September next,

Two certain contiguous brick houses and lot or piece of ground situate in Pittsburg, bounded by Union street, by property of William Bennet, by jail alley, and property of James Robertson, containing on Union street forty feet, more or less and extending from said street to said alley, subject to a yearly ground rent of 76 dollars; also a brick house and lot of ground, on the east side of the Diamond in the borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by the diamond by property of Boyle Irwin, by a private alley, and by property of the heirs of John Wilkins deceased, containing in front on the diamond twenty feet, and eastwardly back to said private alley leading into diamond alley. Also, all the right in a quarter lot in Pittsburgh, thirty feet on Strawberry alley, and running back 120 feet, now occupied by Michael O'Brian, being the north west corner of lot No. 453, and also all the right to the issue and profits of said quarter lot of ground, and the ground rent of 30 dollars annually issuing out of the same quarter lot, the property of Joseph Davis, at the suit of William Govett and C. Govett, and to be sold by me.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

September 2, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Alegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d day of September next.

Sixty nine acres of land in Versailles township, on which is erected one large two story house and one other house, of which is forty-one acres cleared, sixteen acres of which is meadow, bounded by George Miller, William Boyd, the widow Ludwick and others, taked in execution as the property of John Herron, at the suit of Adam Rodebough, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Sep. 2, 1811. St.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Out Lots for Sale.

The Fifty Acres of Land, lately advertised for Sale, on the Monongahela River, nearly opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's Wire Factory, and in view of Pittsburgh, it is divided into ACRE LOTS, in such a way that two or more may with convenience be thrown together.—A draft of which may be seen with Philip Mowry, Esq. who is authorised to make sale of said Lots.

Should they not all be sold at private Sale by Friday the 13th of September next, they will on that day be sold at Public Auction. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Peebles's, sign of the Bear, in Pittsburgh, at which time and place the terms of sale will be made known.

ISAAC GREGG.

August 20, 1811.

Blank Checks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Silver Smith, Clock and Watch Maker,

Market, between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLRY,

Consisting of

Plain and set Ear-rings,
Do. do Finger-rings,
Breast Pins, of various fashions,
Gold Chains, and Hair Necklaces,
Minature Frames, &c. &c.

Also, has on hand, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, which he will warrant.

N. B. The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 29, 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the first day of October next, a PURSE of *SIXTY DOLLARS* will be run for on a handsome course in the Town of M'Kee's Port, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, to be won by the best 2 of 3 three mile heats

On Wednesday, a Purse of *FORTY DOLLARS*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 two mile heats, free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted.

On Thursday, a Purse consisting of all the *Entrance Money*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 one and an half mile heat.

Those who start horses for any of the above Purses, must expect to confine themselves to the principles of Racing, so far as to avoid any intention of jockeying, jostling, or any thing that may appear unfair. Each horse to carry catch riders.

August 26, 1811.

TO THE PATENT INVENTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber, has considered the disadvantage which numbers of persons, are under with respect, to their inventions—the time is running on, and they are not gaining that emolument, from their ingenuity.

He proposes to offer himself, as agent or factor, provided a model is sent on to Mr. David Ott, druggist Georgetown, D. Columbia, or to Wm. Mc' Mahan, agent to the U. S. indian factories, Cumberland Potomack, this being the best way, it can be sent on to Pittsburgh.

The advantages to be derived from this will be considerable, this town is rapidly increasing in manufactories, and is the depot of trade,——travelling to the seaboard of the U. S. and to all parts of the new states, watered, by the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and tributary streams. The patentees may depend on my industry to serve them. R.r. SMITH.

Note.—As soon as a number of models come on, provision will be made to have them deposited in a room in the Court-house. They must come in a light box.

☞ His brother tipos will do a national benefit, to give this a place in their papers, a few times gratis.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Diller late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to attend at the house of Samuel Rippey, in Pitt township, on Friday the 13th of September next, in order to make settlements with the subscribers—those having demands against said estate, are required to exhibit them at said time and place, properly attested for adjustment.

JULIET DILLER, *Adm'x.*
JONAS ROUP, *Administ'r.*

August 14, 1811.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. W. BULLET,

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING ACADEMY, on FRIDAY next, the 6th of September, at Mr. Peters's corner of the Diamond and Market street. He hopes to receive encouragement from the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh; and those who will repose confidence in him, may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils. Please apply to Mr. Lewis Peters, in Market Street corner of the Diamond. August 31, 1811.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

Of various kinds,

For Sale at this Office.

RAGS

The highest price given at this office for *clean Linen and Cotton Rags.*

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blordell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and theterms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh. April 8, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,
corner of Ferry and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on the Ohio river, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, and opposite Brunot's Island, a dun coloured HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, has some white hairs in his forehead, and has no shoes on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

AMOS MITCHELL.

August 20, 1811.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE per bushel, in cash, will be given for good WHEAT at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, June 29, 1811.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 289 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.
July 22, 1811.

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *IRON FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.
August 2, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER*. Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favour, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and fidelity, and without favour or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, August 19, 1811.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, and 12 years old—branded on the near shoulder M. but scarcely legible, roman nose and hollow back, a natural trotter, shod all round. The above reward with reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber.

JAMES MAY.
August 22, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

N. B. There is an excellent Coal pit on the land, near the river.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c. &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811.

EDUCATION.

PROPOSALS are respectfully presented to the public, by *JAMES NOYES* and *DANIEL CHUTE*, for uniting their Schools, the 3d of September next, upon the following conditions:

That D. Chute is to have the superintendance of one apartment, the students to be composed of females, and not to exceed 40. James Noyes the sole direction of the other, the students not to exceed 40; to be composed of males.

Terms of Tuition Four Dollars per quarter for those who may attend to reading, spelling and writing; and Five Dollars for all higher classes.

N. B. Any scholar or scholars who are studying English Grammar and attend either of the abovementioned schools, may have the privilege of attending morning school free of expence. Pittsburgh, August 14, 1811

NEW TAP-ROOM & COOK SHOP

JUST opened this day, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the black, bear, and opposite the baker's shop of Brown, in the commodious house of Robert Campbell. Gentlemen can be waited on every day at noon with a cup or bowl of brown soup. A sumptuous dinner can be had every day on reasonable terms. Coffee can be had every Market morning for the accommodation of country people attending Market We intend to keep hot pyes every evening, and Welch rabbits to give a relish to a pot of brown beer. Herrings smoked. Beef stakes done in the nicest manner, and minced collops. Our long experience and attention, we trust will secure the approbation of all who may think proper to give us a call—Any gentlemen in this place can have our assistance in any evening to cook, on moderate terms.

BIRD & Co.
August 12, 1811. 3t.

Tonsorial Department.

PROCLAMATION 2d.

Concilio manuque. PALACE OF AROMA, *Many and divisible.*

In the year of our Hegira 1.*

THE Emperor having returned from his annual giro, or circuit, graciously condescends to accept the felicitations of a faithful people; he feels happy at the great *anxiety* caused by his late temporary *absence*, on his important frontier duties; it is another proof to him of the great love in which he his held by his grateful subjects, and it convinces him that his *great system* cannot fail to insure the *comfort* of an obedient and hitherto suffering race.

The Emperor has the pleasure to announce to the West, that his *depots* and *douanes* are established on a basis that must advance the success of our great design; we had understood that our officers were becoming remiss in their attentions to their functions, but we had the satisfaction of finding every man at his post, and "on the alert." The able conduct of these our trusty servants has induced me to raise such of them as were most conspicuous to our highest order, and decorate them with the salmon coloured ribband; they now add to the number and respectability of our Legion of the Puff. Such has been the vigilance of our beloved agents, in their different capacities, that scarce a suspicious character has passed our lines, and not a single article of contraband has been smuggled into our territories; some property is now held sequestered, subject to our future decision. Our excursion however has been of longer duration than at first contemplated; but the pleasing cause of this extension of my time and limits must diffuse such universal joy, that the gloom brought on by my temporary eclipse will quickly melt into the full blaze of meridian sunshine—during my journey round my dominions, a courier from my brother of the East, met me, and announced the birth of a son and heir of this august monarch, he demanded my presence at the baptismal fount, and the laws of courtesy required that I should pay prompt obedience to the summons; I repaired to the city of Gotham, the capital of his empire, and acted as sponsor at the solemn ceremony—I waited a few mornings to attend to the issuing of the bulletins of the health of this interesting prince, and then flew on the wings of impatience to repose my cares in the bosoms of my people! but during my absence some

"Evil precedents
"Have crept into the the state."

Certain picaroons and unlicensed depredators, have had the audacity to lay sacrilegious hands upon property belonging to our sacred self! We therefore find it necessary, in order to check this growing evil, to announce to the world, this our

SECOND DECREE.

Whereas during our late important perigrinations, certain laws and regulations, materially affecting our fiscal department, and whereas certain seditious proceedings and manoeuvres have been audaciously resorted to, by base born hinds too, whom the Emperor had before loaded with favours—

Demagogues who basely rose,
From Tibbette's debtors, to be Tibbette's foes†
Who could their monarch, in their purse forget,
And break allegiance but to cancel debt.

Therefore,

We, Tibbette, by the Divine Superiority of the Strap, Autocrat of the West, Founder of the Noble Legion of the Puff, Establisher of the Tonsorial System, Protector of the Confederacy of the Hone, Mediator of the Chin and Cravat, &c. &c. &c. in the plenitude of the power delegated to us,

DECREE,

1. That from this date forward the miscreants mentioned in the above preamble shall be put without the pale of our protection, and the benefits of our mystic operations shall be no longer extended to them.

2. The above act shall be and remain in force until the trespassers shall have *retraced their steps*, as we are determined not to suffer our government to come under the imputation of *want of spirit, energy, or independence*.

3. We hereby repeal and revoke our late prohibitions on unlicensed tonsors *it being well understood* (bien entendue que) that the said unlicensed gentry, will only practise and operate upon the traiterous phizes of such as in this decree have been denationalized, and rendered unfit to enjoy the blossings of our *great* system.

4. The above orders being *retaliatory*, we are determined to pursue them with the utmost rigour, until we can with truth exclaim

"They owe me no subscription."
Shakespeare.

5. We hereby call out the conscription of 1814, and accept the services of our volunteer corps, (who have so nobly step'd forward) in order that our sacred person may be no longer troubled by the above mentioned buzzing, ephemeral pests—and as this is a *measure of reprisal, the principles of reprisals must be the law, in this affair.*

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

The Emperor has the pleasure further to announce, that he has not been neglectful of the interests of his people, on his late *evolution*—in addition to the sources of happiness mentioned in his first Proclamation, such as the variety of instruments, vulgarly called razors, he has in his *museum*, and is ready to *scatter o'er his people*, powder of a quality so delicious, that it will fall on the heads of his subjects, like the dew of heaven, and completely counteract the dreadful sensations caused by the present heats, on the frontal and occipital epidermes and cuticles of my suffering liegemen!—Brushes for the head, brushes for the body, brushes for the feet, whose almost magic powers, like Medea's spells, will refit the constitution, and bring on the exquisite feelings of renovated youth! perfumes of every description, from the miel d'angleterre to the humble bergamot; and from the polite musk to the savage pole-cat—in short, the Emperor's palace now teems with springs of bliss, that undoubtedly places him at the head of all the potentates on earth, and he may now say

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec jovis ira, nec ignes,
Nec poterit ferrum, *nec edax abolere vetustas—*
—— Nomenque erit indelibile nostrum.

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

Head Quarters at the Old Place.

P. S. The Emperor having become tired of his present Secretary Hiram, has been obliged to *offer him a foreign mission*; there is of course a vacancy, which the Emperor wishes to fill, with the most worthy.

* By Hegira, the Emperor does not mean any thing like the *sudden French leave* Mahomet took when he left Mecca for Medina, but is in allusion to the expeditious and rapid manner in which we performed our late visits to our different posts.

† Those who were most busy in the late proceedings against my power during my absence, were subjects against whom the balance of trade ran very strong.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheelbarrows.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,
Of various kinds,
For Sale at this Office.

Blank Cehcks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.